IN THE SPECIFICATION

[21] A second line 28 delivers an absorption solution into the absorber, positioned next to the evaporator 24. Ultimately, a mixture of the refrigerant and absorption solution, or diluted LiBr solution, gathers at 30, and is returned through a line 32 to a generator 22. A source of heat is delivered through a line 44 into the generator 22. This source of heat boils refrigerant out of the mixture, and into line 30. A second line delivers the remaining concentrated absorption solution, with lower levels of refrigerant, through a line 28, returning to the absorber or evaporator 2422. This concentrated absorption solution in the line 28 is cooled on the path to the absorber, increasing its ability to absorb the water vapor that is created as the refrigerant evaporates in the "Evaporator"

[23] As shown, a source 46 of heating fluid 46 provides the fluid to the line 40. In a preferred embodiment, the source 46 is a micro-turbine arrangement. The micro-turbine arrangement has four turbines 48, 49, 50, 51, shown schematically. A control 36 can separately control the source 46 such that one, two, three or all four of the turbines are operational. Alternatively, the number of operational turbines may be controlled by some other outside system and they can also be controlled to run at different output levels. That is, the purpose of the micro-turbines at source 46 may be completely removed from the system 20, and the exhaust 40 from the micro-turbines (source 46) simply utilized as the heating fluid source into line 40. If the control of the turbines 48, 49, 50, and 51 is not driven by the control 36, then at least the number of turbines operational at any one point is preferably provided as feedback to the control 36.